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Letter dated 3 March 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I write with reference to my letter of 3 September 2002 (S/2002/991).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached supplementary report from Guinea submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

* Reissued for technical reasons.

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Annex to the letter dated 3 March 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]

Note verbale dated 6 February 2003 from the Permanent Mission of Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

The Permanent Mission of Guinea to the United Nations presents its compliments to the secretariat of the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council and has the honour to transmit herewith the second report of Guinea submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (see enclosure).

Enclosure

Supplementary report of Guinea submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001 concerning counter-terrorism*

Subparagraph 1 (a)
Could Guinea please inform the Counter-Terrorism Committee about the outcome of the Central Bank's considerations regarding the "systematic control of private financial flows into the Republic of Guinea and of the portfolios of loans granted by the banks to certain entities deemed to be sensitive"?

There is no specific legislative provision in the Republic of Guinea for "the systematic control of private financial flows into the Republic of Guinea and of the portfolios of loans granted by the banks to certain entities deemed to be sensitive".

It should be noted here that the term "entities deemed to be sensitive" is not found in Guinean legislation.

In the absence of specific studies, the Central Bank has no particular conclusions on the matter. In practice, however, banks verify the source of funds in cooperation with their head offices and notify the Central Bank as circumstances warrant.

Whenever it appears that the information might be of some use to the Counter-Terrorism Committee, nothing prevents the Central Bank from reporting it to the Committee. The Central Bank intends, moreover, to develop a system for the "systematic control of private financial flows into the Republic of Guinea and of the portfolios of loans granted by the banks to certain entities deemed to be sensitive". It hopes to benefit from the support and assistance of the Committee and any other relevant institution in implementing the system.

Does Guinea intend to enact anti-money-laundering legislation?

The Republic of Guinea intends to enact a law against money-laundering and work on it is underway. However, some difficulties have arisen which are attributable to the low level of understanding of the practices and techniques used in money-laundering. The Central Bank is of the view that the elaboration of a training and information programme on these practices and techniques should be a prerequisite for the elaboration and adoption of anti-money-laundering legislation.

Subparagraph 1 (c)
Which legal and natural persons are entitled to request the freezing of assets?

Any legal or natural person in possession of a court order or document justifying their interest in requesting the freezing of assets.

* Attachments are on file with the Secretariat and are available for consultation.

Does Guinean legislation authorize foreign authorities to file a request for the freezing of funds with the Ministry of Justice?

Guinean legislation does not formally authorize foreign authorities to request the freezing of funds, except within the framework of reciprocal judicial assistance and cooperation arrangements, under which foreign authorities may request the freezing of funds. Also, as a State party to various international conventions, the Republic of Guinea is prepared to implement all of the provisions of these legal instruments.

How long does it take to freeze an account under the procedure described in the report?

The time needed to freeze an account under the procedure described is two weeks.

Subparagraph 1 (d)
What preventive controls and surveillance measures has Guinea put in place to ensure that funds received by charitable, religious or cultural organizations are not diverted from their stated purposes to terrorist activities?

Preventive controls and surveillance measures include:

- Monitoring by the regulatory authority of observance of their statutes by charitable and religious organizations;
- Transmittal to the regulatory authority of annual reports of activities;
- Monitoring of the execution of contracts.

Subparagraph 2 (a)
Could Guinea please explain how it criminalizes the recruitment of members of terrorist groups both inside and outside Guinea, as distinct from the criminalization of membership in or association with such a group?

The Republic of Guinea has not criminalized the recruitment of members of terrorist groups as distinct from the criminalization of membership in such a group.

Thus far, no cases of recruitment of members of terrorist groups have been reported in Guinea. The question of separate crimes therefore does not arise, given the principle of criminal law which states that, without law, there can be neither punishment nor crime.

In the Republic of Guinea, terrorist acts are covered by and punished under articles 505 et seq. of the Penal Code. The provisions of article 507 are included in the first report submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

Nevertheless, there is nothing to prevent the Guinean legislature from deciding to include in the Penal Code a provision for criminalizing the recruitment of members of terrorist groups as distinct from criminalization of membership in such a group.

Article 505 of the Penal Code

"The following offences are acts of terrorism when they are connected to an individual or collective enterprise having the purpose of disturbing public order by intimidation or terror:

1. Wilful infringements on life, wilful infringements on the physical integrity of the person, abduction and unlawful detention as well as the hijacking of aircraft, ships or any other means of transport;

2. Larceny, extortion, property destruction, defacement or deterioration as well as offences with respect to computerized data;

3. The manufacture, possession and use of lethal or explosive machines or devices;

4. The production, sale, importation or exportation of explosive substances;

5. The acquisition, possession, transport or illegal carrying of explosive substances or devices manufactured with the assistance of such substances;

6. The possession, carrying or transport of weapons and munitions of the first and fourth categories, as defined in article 2 of Act L/96/008 of 22 July 1996."

Article 506

"The introduction into the atmosphere, onto the ground or into water, including the water of Guinea's territorial sea, of a substance likely to endanger the health of humans or animals or the natural environment, is also an act of terrorism when it is connected to an individual or collective enterprise having the purpose of seriously disrupting public order by intimidation or terror."

Please outline in detail Guinea's legislation concerning the acquisition and possession, and the control and export, of weapons.

In the Republic of Guinea, Act No. L/96/008 of 22 July 1996 on weapons, ammunition, powders and explosives governs the acquisition, possession, import, export, control and classification of weapons.

General provisions

Article 1: Weapons shall mean any sharp, piercing or blunt machines, instruments or utensils or any other product used to hit, wound or kill.

Article 2: The weapons and ammunition covered by this Act are classified under the following categories:

1. War material

Category 1: Firearms and munitions designed or intended for ground, naval, aerial or space warfare.

Category 2: Materiel destined to carry or use firearms in combat.

Category 3: Protective equipment for use in gas, chemical, incendiary or biological warfare.

Category 4: Defensive firearms and their munitions.

2. Firearms and munitions not considered to be war material

Category 5: Hunting weapons and their munitions.

Category 6: Edged weapons.

Category 7: Firearms for target shooting, fairs and exhibitions and their munitions.

Category 8: Historic weapons and munitions and collector's weapons.

Chapter 1
Manufacture of and trade in weapons and ammunition

Article 3: Any natural or legal person wishing to engage in the manufacture of or trade in material in categories 1 to 4 and category 5, must make a prior declaration to the Ministry of Defence and to the Ministry of the Interior, respectively. In both instances, a receipt shall be issued for the declaration.

Such trade in war material and defence weapons and ammunition in categories 1 to 4 may not be shut down and transferred nor may the intermediaries or publicity agents involved therein carry out their activities without the authorization of and supervision by the Government in accordance with such provisions as may be stipulated by decree.

Article 4: The Ministry of Defence shall be responsible for centralizing and coordinating through a war material monitoring authority whose powers shall be mandated by decree, State regulatory and control activities with respect to the manufacturing of and trade in material under this Act.

Article 5: The State shall be the exclusive importer of material in categories 1, 2, 3 and 4. An import authorization issued in accordance with the provisions of a joint order of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Trade shall be required for the import of material in categories 5 and 6.

Article 6: The export, under any customs regime, without authorization, of war material and analogous material, is prohibited.

Article 7: All barrels of military arms intended for foreign trade shall be subjected to tests attested to by the application of a stamp. An export mark is also stamped on the barrels.

Article 8: Anyone who engages without authorization in the manufacture of or trade in war material or defence weapons and ammunition or who acts as an intermediary or publicity agent for enterprises not authorized to do so shall be liable to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 500,000 to 1 million Guinean francs.

The offence may be reported by customs and excise officers, officers of the police and gendarmerie and compliance officers.

Chapter 2
Acquisition and possession of weapons and ammunition

Article 9: The acquisition and possession without authorization of weapons and ammunition in categories 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 is forbidden.

Article 10: The Minister of Defence and the Minister of the Interior shall be responsible in their respective areas for regulating authorizations and exercising oversight with respect to the terms and conditions governing the possession and use of arms and ammunition.

Article 11: Category 1 weapons and ammunition and their spare parts are reserved for the armed forces and other services responsible for national defence.

The acquisition and possession by civilians of such weapons and ammunition or spare parts is prohibited.

The acquisition, possession and use of such weapons, ammunition and spare parts by military or paramilitary officers shall be governed by special provisions.

Article 12: The development, manufacture, possession, stockpiling, acquisition and transfer of biological agents, other agents and toxins whatever their origin and mode of production and in such types and in quantities as are not intended for preventive or protective purposes or for other peaceful purposes are prohibited.

It is forbidden to incite or assist in any manner any State, enterprise, organization, group or individual to engage in the acts referred to in paragraph 1.

Violations of the provisions of this article shall be punishable by three to four years of imprisonment and/or a fine of 200,000 to 800,000 Guinean francs.

Upon conviction, the court shall order the confiscation, with a view to their destruction, of the agents or toxins listed in this article. It may also order the temporary or permanent, complete or partial closure of the establishment where such agents or toxins were developed, manufactured, held or stockpiled; and order the confiscation of the equipment used to develop, manufacture, hold or stockpile such agents or toxins. The court may ban, for a period not exceeding five years, the convicted person from engaging in the activity which served as a cover for the commission of the offence.

Article 13: Anyone who has received treatment for a mental disease may not acquire or possess a weapon or ammunition.

Weapons and ammunition in the possession of anyone referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be seized.

Article 14: Authorization to acquire and possess weapons and ammunition may not be granted to:

- persons convicted of a crime;
- persons under protection or in detention;
- alcoholics or dangerous drug addicts.

Article 15: Persons aged 18 or younger may acquire and/or bear the weapons or ammunition in categories 6, 7 and 8.

Article 16: Authorization to acquire and bear weapons and ammunition shall be granted for a maximum period of five years. Application for its renewal shall be made to the competent authority referred to in article 10 of this Act.

Article 17: Anyone who, without having obtained the authorization referred to in article 10, acquires, transfers or possesses in any manner one or more of the weapons or corresponding ammunition listed in category 1 or 4 shall be liable to two to five years' imprisonment and/or a fine of 200,000 to 800,000 Guinean francs.

In addition, the court shall order, as necessary, the confiscation of the weapons and ammunition. If the offender has previously been sentenced to imprisonment or to a more severe punishment for a felony or misdemeanour, the term of imprisonment shall be 5 to 10 years and he may be subject to area banishment for a maximum period of five years.

Article 18: Anyone who obstructs or attempts to obstruct the implementation of these provisions shall be liable to two to five years' imprisonment and/or a fine of 100,000 to 500,000 Guinean francs.

Article 19: Any person who possesses a store of arms or ammunition in categories 1, 4 or 6 shall be liable to two to eight years' imprisonment and/or a fine of 300,000 to 1,000,000 Guinean francs.

Chapter 5
Powders and explosives

Article 26: The production, import, export, sale and possession of explosive powders and substances intended for military use shall be subject to the authorization and control of the Minister of Defence.

The production, import, export, use, trading and possession of explosive powders and substances intended for small-scale use shall be subject to the authorization and control of the Minister of the Interior.

Article 27: The production, import, export, trading, use, transport and storage of explosive powders and substances shall be subject to an authorization by joint order of the Ministers of the Interior, Trade and Industry.

Article 28: The following shall be liable to one to five years' imprisonment and/or a fine of 200,000 to 300,000 Guinean francs:

1. Anyone who sells, exports, produces or imports any explosive powders or substances without authorization.

2. Anyone authorized to manufacture, acquire, transport or store explosives who has not declared the disappearance of some or all of such products to the police or gendarmerie within 24 hours of learning of the event.

When the authorized party is a legal person, the same penalties shall apply to its directors if they knew of the disappearance but failed to declare it within the time limit stipulated in this article.

The penalties provided for in this article may be doubled in the case of reoffenders.

At the request of the administrative authority, the same ruling may also order the confiscation of the products being manufactured, imported, exported or sold and their means of production.

Article 29: Anyone producing or possessing, without a legitimate reason, any substance intended for use in an explosive shall be liable to two to five years' imprisonment and/or a fine of 200,000 to 500,000 Guinean francs.

Any manufacturers or dealers of dynamite shall be classed as gunpowder dealers.

Subparagraph 2 (b)
Please identify the "specialized services" in Guinea responsible for providing early warning to other States.

Operational criminal information in Guinea is exchanged through Interpol, which has the logistics required for that purpose in each of its Member States.

Subparagraph 2 (c)
Please provide the CTC with a progress report on the enactment of laws aimed at excluding terrorists from the territory of Guinea and with particulars of the administrative measures available to implement this subparagraph.

This question was answered in the previous report: There are no specific laws aimed at excluding terrorists from the territory of Guinea. Anyone involved in terrorist activities is subject to the provisions of the law, namely articles 505 and 506 of the Penal Code.

Subparagraphs 2 (d) and (f)
What measures does Guinea intend to take in order to implement these subparagraphs?

Subparagraph 2 (e)
What is the competence of the courts of Guinea to deal with criminal acts of each of the following kinds:

(a) An act committed outside Guinea by a person who is a citizen of, or habitually resident in, Guinea (whether that person is currently present in Guinea or not);

(b) An act committed outside Guinea by a foreign national who is currently in Guinea?

Provided that the offences are covered by and punished under Guinean law and the legislation of the country where they were committed, Guinean courts are competent to try cases involving:

- An act committed outside Guinea by a person with Guinean nationality or residency (irrespective of whether that person is physically present in Guinea at the time);
- An act committed outside Guinea by a foreign national who is currently in Guinea.

Subparagraph 2 (g)
By which criteria does Guinea identify which countries "may be harbouring terrorist networks"?

The criteria used by Guinea to identify which countries may be harbouring terrorist networks include:

- Protection of armed or unarmed groups in conflict by non-democratic governments;
- Rampant social unrest of a religious, ethnic or political nature (even in democratic countries);
- Insufficient development assistance to poor countries with fragile economies.

Please provide the CTC with information on the mechanism for inter-agency cooperation between the authorities responsible for narcotics control, financial tracking and security, with particular regard to the border controls preventing the movement of terrorists.

Subparagraph 3 (c)
The CTC would be grateful to know with which countries Guinea has entered into bilateral treaties on extradition and mutual legal assistance.

Guinea has concluded bilateral treaties on extradition and mutual legal assistance with: Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Russian Federation, Mauritania, Mali, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Liberia

As for multilateral instruments, Guinea is a party to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance (A/P.1/7 1992).

Subparagraph 3 (d)
The CTC would welcome a progress report, in relation to the twelve relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, on:

- **the steps taken in order to become a party to the instruments to which Guinea is not yet a party; and**
- **progress made in enacting legislation, and making other necessary arrangements, to implement the instruments to which it has become a party.**

The position of the Republic of Guinea with regard to the international legal instruments on terrorism is as follows:

(1) Legal instruments to which Guinea is a party:

- Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 (entered into force on 4 December 1969);
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970 (entered into force on 14 October 1971);
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (entered into force on 26 January 1973);

- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988 (entered into force on 6 August 1989);
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation signed at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992);
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980;
- International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 17 December 1979;
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1973 (entered into force in relation to Guinea on 20 February 1977);
- Protocol on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992).

(2) Signed legal instruments in the process of ratification:

- Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991 (entered into force on 21 June 1998).
- Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, adopted at Algiers on 14 July 1999;
- International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 9 December 1999;

Given that article 79 of the Guinean Constitution places norms of international law above domestic law, Guinea is not obliged to draft laws or adopt other particular provisions to apply the international legal instruments to which it is a party. Article 79 stipulates: "Treaties or agreements which have been duly approved and ratified shall have from their date of publication a superior authority to that of laws, subject to reciprocity".

Subparagraph 3 (f)
Please identify the provisions in Act L/2000/012/AN or any other Guinean law or regulation aimed at ensuring that refugee status is not granted to asylum-seekers who have been involved in terrorist activities.

An extensive answer to this question was provided in Guinea's initial report, particularly in paragraph 3 (f); nevertheless, additional information, in the form of an extract of articles 2 to 4 of Act L/2000/012/AN of 10 August 2000, concerning the status of refugees in the Republic of Guinea, is set out below.

Article 2

Refugee status shall not apply to any person falling under the exclusion clauses contained in article 1 (f) of the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and article 1, paragraph 5, of the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problem in Africa, namely:

"(a) He has committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes;

(b) He has committed a serious non-political crime outside the country of refuge prior to his admission to that country as a refugee;

(c) He has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations."

Article 3

The refugee status provided for in this Act shall cease to be applied in the cases enumerated in article 1, section C, of the Geneva Convention relating to the status of refugees, of 25 July 1951, and in article 1, paragraph 4, of the 1969 OAU Convention, if:

"(a) The person has voluntarily re-availed himself of the protection of the country of his nationality; or

(b) Having lost his nationality, he has voluntarily reacquired it; or

(c) He has acquired a new nationality, and enjoys the protection of the country of his new nationality; or

(d) He has voluntarily re-established himself in the country which he left or outside which he remained owing to fear of persecution; or

(e) He can no longer, because the circumstances in connection with which he has been recognized as a refugee have ceased to exist, continue to refuse to avail himself of the protection of the country of his nationality; or

(f) He has committed a serious non-political crime outside his country of refuge after his admission to that country as a refugee; or

(g) He has seriously infringed the purposes and objectives of this Act."

Article 4

(a) The decisions on admitting a person to refugee status or on nullifying or terminating such status are taken by the National Committee on Shelter and Aid (CNHS). The representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees attends the Committee's meetings as an observer and comments on each case.

(c) The decisions of CNHS may be appealed to the Minister of Justice.

Subparagraph 3 (g)
What are the conditions laid down by articles 653 et seq. of the Code of Criminal Procedure which must be observed by foreign authorities requesting an extradition?

The conditions for extradition are laid down in articles 653 et seq. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as follows:

Article 653

In the absence of treaties, the conditions, procedure and effects of extradition shall be determined by the provisions of this Code, which shall also apply to aspects not expressly governed by the said treaties.

Article 654

No one may be surrendered to a foreign Government if he has not been prosecuted or sentenced for one of the offences provided for in this Code.

Article 655

The Guinean Government may, on the basis of reciprocity, surrender to foreign Governments at their request any non-Guinean in the territory of the Republic who is the subject of a proceeding instituted on behalf of the requesting State or an enforceable sentence handed down by its courts.

Article 656

The acts which may give rise to the request for or granting of extradition are as follows:

1. All acts punishable by serious penalties under the law of the requesting State;

2. Acts punishable by correctional penalties under the law of the requesting State where the minimum sentence is two or more years, or, if the person has already been convicted, where the sentence handed down by the court of the requesting State is two or more months' imprisonment.

In no case shall extradition be granted by the Guinean Government if the act is not punishable under Guinean law by a serious or a correctional penalty.

Acts constituting attempt or collusion shall be subject to the foregoing rules provided that they are punishable under the law of both the requesting and the requested State.

If the request covers several offences committed by the person sought for which he has not yet been tried, extradition shall be granted only if the maximum penalty to which he is liable for all these offences under the law of the requesting State is two or more months' imprisonment.

If the person sought has previously received a final sentence of two or more months' imprisonment for an offence under ordinary law in any country, extradition shall be granted in accordance with the foregoing rules, in other words, only for the crimes or offences that are the subject of the request irrespective of the length of the penalty to which he is liable or which was imposed for the previous offence.

The foregoing provisions apply to offences committed by soldiers, sailors and related personnel where they are punishable under Guinean law as offences under ordinary law.

No changes have been made in the practice regarding the surrender of sailors who have deserted.

Article 657
Extradition shall not be granted:

1. If the individual named in the request is a Guinean national and was recognized as such at the time of the offence for which extradition is requested;

2. Where the offence is of a political nature or where it can be inferred from the circumstances that extradition is being requested for political purposes;

Acts committed during an insurrection or a civil war by one or more of the parties to the struggle on behalf of their cause shall not give rise to extradition unless they constitute acts of abhorrent barbarism and vandalism which are prohibited under the laws of war, and then only after the civil war has ended;

3. If the crimes or offences are committed in Guinea;

4. If the crimes or offences, although committed outside Guinea, have been prosecuted there and final sentence has been pronounced;

5. If, under the laws of the requesting or the requested State, the right of action has become time-barred prior to the request for extradition or to the arrest of the person sought and, in general, whenever the public right of action is extinguished.

Article 658

If extradition is requested concurrently by several States for a single offence, it shall be granted, with preference given to the State against whose interests the offence was committed or to the one in whose territory it was committed.

If concurrent requests concern different offences, account shall be taken, in assigning priority, of all the circumstances, in particular, the relative seriousness of the offences and where they were committed, the respective dates of the requests and any commitment made by a requesting State to proceed with re-extradition.

Article 659

Subject to the exceptions provided for below, extradition shall be granted only on condition that the person extradited shall not be prosecuted or punished for an offence other than the one giving rise to extradition.

Article 660

If an alien is prosecuted or sentenced in Guinea and/or a request is made to the Guinean Government for his extradition for a different offence, he shall be surrendered only after the proceeding has concluded and, in the event of conviction, after the penalty has been enforced.

Nevertheless, this provision shall not prevent the alien from being sent on a temporary basis to appear before the courts of the requesting State, on the express condition that he is to be returned after the foreign court has ruled.

Paragraph 4
Has Guinea addressed any of the concerns expressed in paragraph 4 of the resolution?

In order to address the concerns expressed in this paragraph, the Republic of Guinea is endeavouring to sign the various international legal instruments concerning the fight against terrorism and to strengthen its bilateral cooperation with the countries and institutions specializing in this area. In this connection, it requested assistance in the preparation of domestic legislation in the areas referred to in paragraph 4 of the resolution, and in obtaining the appropriate technical and logistical means of combating this phenomenon.

Other matters

Could Guinea please provide an organizational chart of its administrative machinery, such as police, immigration control, customs, taxation and financial supervision authorities, established to give practical effect to the laws, regulations and other documents that are seen as contributing to compliance with the resolution?

The Republic of Guinea does not have a specific anti-terrorism structure; however, in order to implement the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), it has begun to establish a national anti-terrorism committee. This structure will be entrusted with the preparation and implementation of government policy and of all the international legal instruments concerning the fight against terrorism to which the country is a party. In the meantime, each ministerial department is responsible, within the limits of its competencies, for ensuring the implementation of the national and international regulations in this area.